

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Olympic National Forest

Title of Undertaking: Upper Fahnestock Creek Cultural Resource Survey

Report Author: Frank Stipe M.A.

Title and Station: Archaeologist, Tetra Tech. Divisions

General Location Data:

National Forest: Olympic

County: Clallam

Ranger District: Forks

USGS Quad: Indian Pass, Washington

Legal Description: T. 29 North, R. 12 West, Section 26

Project Summary:

This project will complete an archaeological survey of a road Right of Way (ROW) for two portions of proposed logging road located on US Forest Service owned land. One section of road extends mainly along a ridgeline for approximately 1,500 feet; this portion of the APE is raw land. The second section is found near the head of Fahnestock Creek and extends for approximately 100 feet; this portion of the APE is a former logging road. The road sections are shown on Figure 2.

Reconnaissance Data:

Dates of Field Work: 12/3/2012

Other Field Personnel: None

Field Reconnaissance Type: ☐ Cursory ☐ Sample ☒ Complete

Survey Strategy: Surface survey using 5 meter transects

Acres Cleared: 2 **Acres Surveyed:** 2

Cultural Resources Recorded: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Contents

Introduction	3
Project Description.....	3
Background.....	3
Area of Potential Effect	3
Survey Personnel	3
Copies	3
Environmental Setting.....	4
Geologic Background	4
Vegetation	4
Cultural Setting	5
Pre Euro American Setting	5
Ethnographic Setting.....	6
Literature Review.....	7
Previous Ethnographic Work.....	7
Previous Cultural Resource Surveys.....	7
Known Archaeological Resources	8
Survey Expectations	8
Field Methodology.....	8
Survey Results	8
Conclusions and Recommendations	9
Survey Records and Data.....	9
References Cited.....	10
Figures.....	11
Photos	13

Introduction

Project Description

Rayonier Forest Products seeks to construct approximately 1,600 feet of logging road for forest products access on existing road grades and raw land located on US Forest Service land. This project will complete an archaeological survey of the Right of Way (ROW) for these portions of proposed logging road. The first section of road (Project Area A) is found near the head of Fahnestock Creek and extends for approximately 100 feet (@ 60-foot wide), a logging road was previously constructed at this location but is heavily overgrown. The second section of road (Project Area B) extends SW from the existing logging road near a ridgeline for approximately 1,500 feet (@ 100-foot wide); no road has previously been constructed along this portion of the APE. The road sections are shown on figure 2.

Background

These activities are required for future timber cutting operations.

Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this project is two portions of proposed logging road located on US Forest Service owned land. The first section of road (Project Area A) is found near the head of Fahnestock Creek and extends for approximately 100 feet (@ 60-foot wide), a logging road was previously constructed at this location but is heavily overgrown. The second section of road (Project Area B) extends SW from the existing logging road near a ridgeline for approximately 1,500 feet (@ 100-foot wide); no road has previously been constructed along this portion of the APE. The road sections are shown on figure 2.

Survey Personnel

Frank Stipe M.A. completed the field survey of the project area.

Copies

Copies of this report will be distributed to Rayonier and the Olympic National Forest.



Figure 1. Project Location Map

Environmental Setting

Geologic Background

The geology of the Olympic Peninsula and the project area is composed of two volcanic belts encircling a large interior area containing sedimentary rocks. The project area lies on the outer belt which is composed of basalt flows and breccias of Eocene age (Franklin and Dyrness 1988, p. 9). Specific to the project area are deep, highly variable, alluvial soils mainly composed of gravelly silt loam formed from glacial outwash (Erben 1991, p. 4, Franklin and Dyrness 1988).

Vegetation

Forest surrounding the project area is composed of large western hemlock trees and has an under story growth composed of fern, clover, small maple and alder.

Cultural Setting

The cultural setting of the Olympic Peninsula is variable with the majority of the information relating to the more recent Euro-American occupation of the region. Cultural data for the region prior to Euro-American occupation is scarce and is based on data gathered from a small handful of pre-Euro-American occupation sites. This data was synthesized into a Prehistory and Ethnographic summary of the Olympic Peninsula by Eric O. Bergland in 1983.

Pre Euro American Setting

Most of the Olympic Peninsula is very wet, rugged, heavily vegetated country; these qualities give the peninsula its unique character. The same attributes have hampered archeological endeavors in the highlands of the Peninsula although the coastal strip has had several investigations undertaken. Highly significant research has been carried out at the Ozette Village Site on the Ozette Reservation and at the mouth of the Hoko River and at the Manis Mastodon Site (near Sequim northeast of Olympic National Park). Data from these sites have provided much of the basis for this summary prehistory.

Bergland (1983) separates the prehistory of Olympic Peninsula into several arbitrary time periods. The Early Prehistoric Period (12,000–6000 B.P.) marks the presumed first arrival of human beings on the Olympic Peninsula. Evidence from the Manis Site, found 50 miles ENE of the project area, indicates that people were in the area shortly after glacial recession at the close of the Pleistocene Epoch. At the Manis site a mastodon was apparently butchered which had died at the edge of a glacial pond. One other site on the Peninsula, possibly dating to the Early Prehistoric Period, has been investigated at Quilcene near the mouth of Hood Canal. There, numerous chipped stone tools were found.

The Middle Prehistoric Period (6000–3000 B.P.) is poorly known on the Peninsula, perhaps because many sites have been inundated or destroyed by rising Holocene sea levels or lay buried and hidden in the closed forest. Several Peninsula sites may date to that period including the Deer Park Site in Olympic NP and the Van Os site in Port Angeles. Well-dated findings from the Glenrose Cannery Site in British Columbia suggest that the Middle Prehistoric Period was one in which human populations were becoming progressively better-adapted to their environment. There is evidence for increased technological sophistication over the preceding period in the form of ground stone and shell adzes which indicate developed woodworking.

Because of certain technological traits the Late Prehistoric period (3000–200 B.P.) is divided into two portions—the Early Maritime (3000–1000 B.P.) and the Prehistoric Northwest Coast Pattern (1000–200 B.P.). Both periods are characterized by a subsistence orientation undoubtedly very similar to that of the ethnographic period. Evidence shows that late prehistoric people on the Peninsula were engaged in deep sea and riverine fisheries, were gathering intertidal resources intensively, and were generating food surpluses for use during the winter.

The Hoko River site is a particularly important Early maritime site since normally perishable artifacts have been found there which greatly aid site interpretation. Net and weir fragments and bentwood fishhooks attest to highly developed fishing technology. Numerous simple chipped stone tools were found at Hoko, some still hafted into split cedar handles.

The final period for this long prehistoric continuum is the Prehistoric Northwest Coast Pattern. This period set the stage for the early historic cultural patterns observed at the time of Euro--American contact. Most of the shell midden sites on the coastal strip date to the latter portion of the Late Prehistoric Period and many have historic components as well. Here we see the full development of most, if not all, aspects of the Northwest Coast pattern, and see the virtual demise of chipped stone technology. All of the subsistence pursuits of the later period are evident by this time, including whaling. Large winter villages of cedar plank houses had become common.

Ethnographic Setting

The project area is found high in the foot hills leading to the Olympic Mountains. This area is located approximately 3 miles east of the North Fork of the Calawah River within the Fahnestock Creek watershed. This area is not known to be occupied by any people prior to the arrival of Euro-Americans. According to research by Powell (1990); Fahnestock Creek is also known as yakalis k'a and was a "bad trail" in traditional times. Legend says that Dask'iya, the kelp-haired, child snatching kidnapper, brought the children that she stole from the "upstream Prairie" to Fahnestock Creek where she had a camp and would put pitch in their eyes before she cooked and ate them.

The Quileute were skilled hunters, gatherers, and fishermen who shared a common culture and spoke a Chemakum language. There were three social classes within Quileute society: upper class, commoners, and slaves. The Quileute utilized a variety of resources including marine mammals; salmon, steelhead, halibut and other fish; shellfish; land mammals, especially deer and elk; small game and birds; and plants materials such as fruits and berries, camas, sprouts, and seaweed. They practiced a seasonal round congregating at villages, usually near a river mouth, with permanent plank houses in the winter and splitting into smaller family groups in the warmer months to travel to particular hunting, fishing, or gathering locations. There were also some Quileute winter villages located inland near major rivers (Powell 1990).

Euro-American explorers came to the Pacific Northwest in the late eighteenth century. Trappers, traders then settlers soon followed the early explorers (Kirk and Alexander 1990). In 1853 Washington was officially made a US Territory and Isaac Stevens was appointed Territorial Governor. One of his first jobs was to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes so that the land could be settled. In 1855 the Quileute signed a treaty along with the Queets, Hoh, and Quinault that stipulated they move to a reservation at Quinault; however, the Quileute never moved to Quinault and in 1889 a small reservation was created for the Quileute at La Push and another at Hoh River in 1893 (Powell 1990).

The first settlers to the Olympic Peninsula came in the mid to late 1800s. Settlers did not utilize most of the surrounding higher elevation areas. Most early settlers practiced subsistence farming and later began raising cattle and crops for sale. Small town sites began springing up which offered community services such as Forks located 9 miles west of the project area. Many of the early settlers abandoned their claims after a short time, due in part to the remoteness of the Peninsula. Many early settlers found work logging or doing other jobs in support of the logging camps. Several large logging operations were busy in the Sol Duc and Calawah River Valleys in the early twentieth century. The US Spruce Division was an army outfit that was charged with cutting spruce trees and laying tracks as a result of high demand for spruce in construction of airplanes during World War I. The government built a large mill at Port Angeles and laid many miles of track but the war ended before any of the trees reached the mill. The railroad, mill, and timberlands were bought by a private company that operated the line as the Port Angeles Western Railroad. They conducted railroad logging in the area up until the 1950s when railroads were replaced by truck logging. In 1897 the Olympic Forest Reserve was established around the Olympic Mountains and by 1905 administration was transferred to what is now the USDA Forest Service. Chris Morgenroth served as the first Soleduck District Ranger from 1905 to 1929. An early emphasis was to extend trails to access fire lookouts and guard stations throughout the backcountry. The Forest Service and Civilian Conservation Corps constructed numerous campgrounds, ranger stations, lookouts, bridges and miles of roads and trails within the Olympic National Forest during the first half of the twentieth century (Rooney 2007).

Literature Review

US Forest Service Lake Quinalt Ranger District Archaeological Records and the WA DAHP database WIZAARD were searched to identify known archaeological resources as well as previous surveys in the area to identify the level of cultural resource identification completed in the area of the project area. In addition to this research BLM cadastral maps were searched to identify any features found by those first surveys.

Previous Ethnographic Work

A number of people have conducted ethnographic studies in the region of the project area. Melville Jacobs completed extensive language studies throughout Washington's coastal region from 1928 through 1936 while a faculty member at the University of Washington.

Previous Cultural Resource Surveys

No cultural resource surveys have been completed within 1 mile of the proposed project area. The nearest cultural resource survey is described below.

(DAHP # 1680009) The "Block 20.251 Cultural Resource Survey" was completed by Frank Stipe in 2010 and is found 1.2 miles east of the proposed project area. This project

completed an archaeological survey of a proposed logging road. This survey did not identify any cultural resources.

Known Archaeological Resources

No cultural resources are known to exist within 1 mile of the project area. Cultural resources found in a similar setting as the project area i.e. steep slopes are logging related features and sites that are found over 4 miles SW of the project area.

Survey Expectations

The limited archaeological record of the northern Olympic Peninsula makes expectations difficult. Based on the location of the project area the author believes that the project area has a low potential for holding archaeological materials. This evaluation is based on the projects distance from the North Fork of the Calawah River, approximately 3 miles west, and the steep terrain surrounding the project location. Cultural resources likely to be found within the project's APE include logging related features, artifacts and sites. This expectation is based on the project's setting within a second growth forest where most, if not all roads found in the region, were originally constructed for logging purposes.

Field Methodology

The project area was examined by an archaeologist to investigate the surface of the project area for archaeological materials. Surface testing was completed using 5-meter transects walked by the archaeologist to examine the entire area of disturbance proposed by the project. Subsurface testing was not recommended by the Olympic National Forest Archaeologist.

Survey Results

Project Area A is located along a small ridge which separates the drainages of Fahnestock Creek to the west and a tributary to Hyas Creek to the south. A road has clearly been constructed over the project area although this road does not appear to have been used by heavy vehicle traffic in recent history; beer cans and various debris were observed in an open area along the ridge showing that people do visit the area at times. Project Area B is an approximately 1,500-foot long section of new road to be constructed on a minor ridgeline on raw land.

No cultural resources were identified at either project area. No shovel test pits were dug at either location. Project Area A at the head of Fahnestock Creek already has a road constructed and due to its location near the top of a ridge had very shallow soils that extended less than 2-3 inches before reaching a heavy matrix of angular and sub-angular gravels. Project Area B is located on a minor ridgeline with many rock outcrops and extremely shallow soils similar to those found at Project A.

Conclusions and Recommendations

No historical cultural materials or features were identified during this archaeological survey. Both of the project areas are located on ridges with extremely shallow soils, this coupled with the absence of archaeological materials on the surface make it highly unlikely that archaeological materials will be uncovered or disturbed by the proposed Upper Fahnestock Creek project.

In the event that construction activities uncover suspected archaeological materials, work should be halted in the vicinity of the inadvertent discovery and a professional archaeologist should be contacted. The archaeologist should field-inspect the suspected archaeological materials and determine if they actually represent a cultural resource site. If the archaeologist determines that the discovered materials are archaeological in nature, the find should be recorded as a site and the Washington State Historic Preservation Office and the Forks Ranger District should both be contacted.

In the event that any human remains are discovered, work should be halted in the vicinity of the find and local law enforcement officials should be contacted. If the local coroner determines that the human remains are archaeological in nature, a professional archaeologist should inspect the find area and consultation with the Washington State Historic Preservation Office and local tribes should be initiated.

Survey Records and Data

Survey records and data will be stored at Tetra Tech Divisions, Inc., Bothell, WA, The Olympic National Forest and at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington.

PREPARER

Tetra Tech Archaeologist Frank T. Stipe M.A.,

References Cited

Bergland, Eric O.

1983 *Prehistory and Ethnography*. Olympic National Park. National Park Service. Seattle, WA

Erben, Pete

1991 *Emerald City Timber Sale*, US Forest Service project report located in the Quinault Ranger District Office of the Olympic National Forest.

Franklin, Jerry F. and Dyrness C.T.

1988 *Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington*. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, Oregon

Hajda, Yvonne

1990 Southwestern Coast Salish. In Northwest Coast, Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 7, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Marino, Cesare

1990 *History of Western Washington Since 1846*. In Northwest Coast, edited by Wayne Suttles, pp. 169-179. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 7, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Powell, James V.

1990 *Quileute*. In Northwest Coast, edited by Wayne Suttles, pp. 431-437. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 7, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Rooney, J.R.

2007 *Frontier Legacy*. History of the Olympic National Forest. Northwest Interpretive Association. Seattle, Washington

Figures

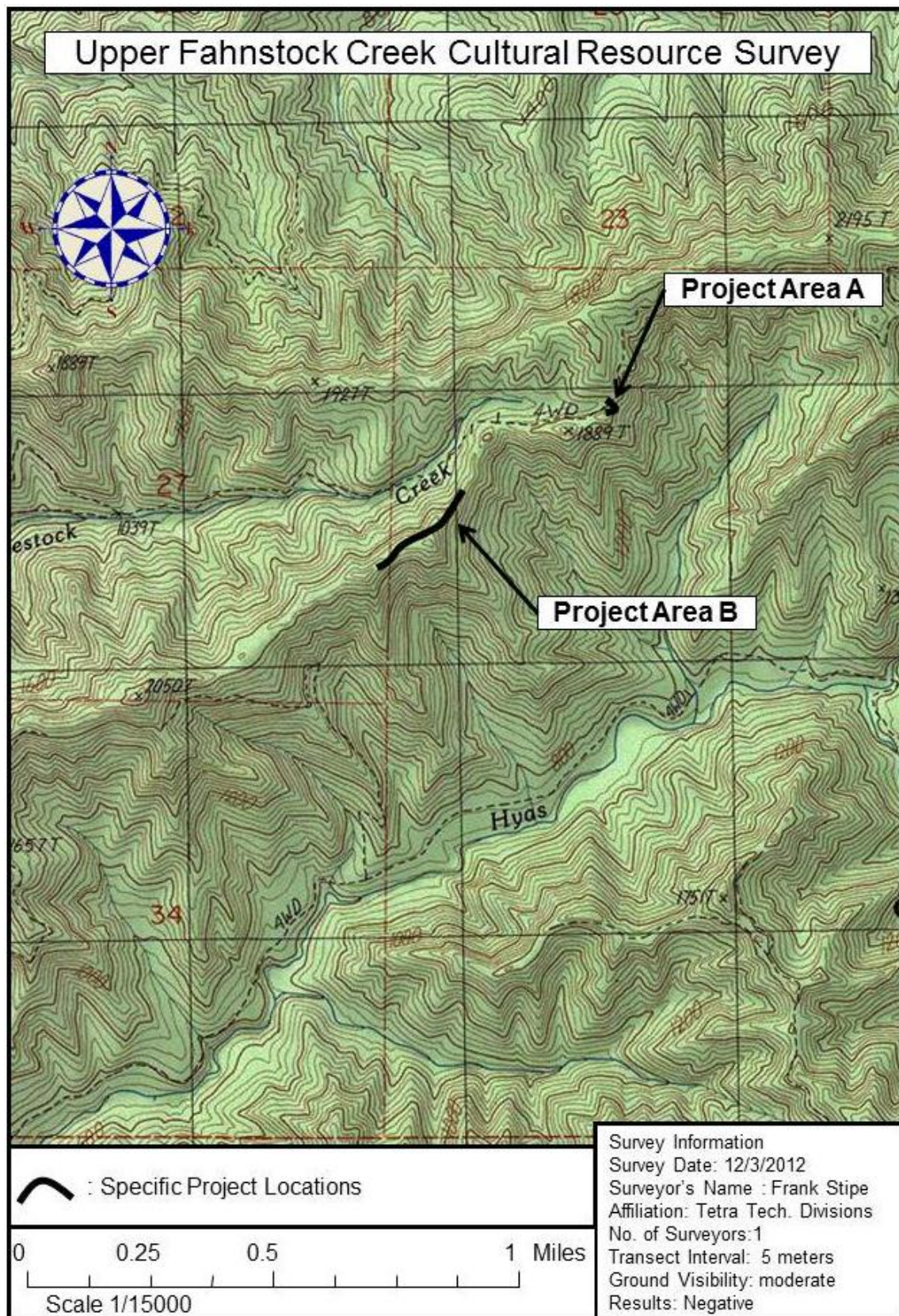


Figure 2, Project Location

Photos



Photo 1. Facing south along Project Area A. The existing road can clearly be seen.



Photo 2. Facing SW along Project Area B. The entire 1,500 foot length of Project Area B is raw land.